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3 May 1977

planning for the AXANET system of the future. In is memorandum explores some of the alternative methods for jointly meeting Agency future communication needs. It is apparent that additional analysis is required before a decision is made to change course but it may well be an appropriate time to open a dialogue within OC and with It would now 25X1 be opportune to form an working level planning group to explore system alternatives. 2. Four approaches to field station systems are analyzed in the Attachment A. Each approach is technically viable. The field concentrator would require the most changes to our present system but might well offer the most long term benefits. The black MUX system provides privacy but at an appreciable cost in cryptographic equipment, space, air conditioning and other renovations, ATS expansion, etc. This approach assumes that requires privacy universally but original requirement was for a private channel wherever the traveled. Some compromise might be possible within these bounds. AFT will have limited utility as an Agency only system. Due to cost, the system will only be installed at larger field stations. If and the Agency shared AFT and the associated costs, it would then be cost effective to use the system at more locations. 3. The proliferation of field station systems and equipments should be reviewed for several reasons. First, field station space is finite and we will soon reach a point where additional equipment cannot be efficiently and economically added to a CCC. A worse case would entail adding an AK-4 rack for KW-7 installations and a TERP system. TERP may		MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD	
relationship with a key element to consider when planning for the AXANET system of the future. This memorandum explores some of the alternative methods for jointly meeting Agency future communication needs. It is apparent that additional analysis is required before a decision is made to change course but it may well be an appropriate time to open a dialogue within OC and with It would now be opportune to form an working level planning group to explore system alternatives. 2. Four approaches to field station systems are analyzed in the Attachment A. Each approach is technically viable. The field concentrator would require the most changes to our present system but might well offer the most long term benefits. The black MUX system provides privacy but at an appreciable cost in cryptographic equipment, space, air conditioning and other renovations, ATS expansion, etc. This approach assumes that requires privacy universally but original requirement was for a private channel wherever the traveled. Some compromise might be possible within these bounds. AFT will have limited utility as an Agency only system. Due to cost, the system will only be installed at larger field stations. If and the Agency shared AFT and the associated costs, it would then be cost effective to use the system at more locations. 3. The proliferation of field station systems and equipments should be reviewed for several reasons. First, field station space is finite and we will soon reach a point where additional equipment cannot be efficiently and economically added to a CCC. A worse case would entail adding an AK-4 rack for KW-7 installations and a TERP system. TERP may allow the removal of HW-28 units if the off-line cryptographic feature is incorporated. On cryptographic feature is incorporated. On the CCC we can visualize the addition of a SKYLINK terminal, the retention of the PRS IIF system, the addition of at least one		SUBJECT: Field Station Planning and Accommodation	25X1
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SUBJECT: Field Station Planni	ng and Accommodation	25X1
for off-line purposes, the add unattended operations (FSUO) rof KW-7 and KG-13 cryptographi possible that selected field sdate data terminals and NOC hamany of the proposed systems of features. Attachment two illurelation to a single case, cast that in this case increasing printing speed provides diminicapacity to log and process me barrier to greater throughput can ultimately only be achieved message handling and accountable.	c equipment. It is also stations will have to accomording the future. Second overlap in regard to operating astrates this situation in st processing. It will be not apparent channel or ashing returns since the human essages eventually becomes the Greatly increased throughped by changing our system of	ted n e
		25X1
Attachment: As stated		
JAH: jek		

25X1

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Attachment A

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Field System Approaches to Accommodate 25X1 Field System Transmission HF Backup Switch Impact Impact System Impact Impact Disadvantages Benefits AFT Port None AFT expanded for additional port, to handle ACP-127 None required 75 bps HF Complex field but data rate Single system. sufficient. system. High level of field Operator efficiency gain.
Backup simplified.
Efficient use of increase No service format, for softdesirable. discontinued. ware CSR protecmaintenance 25X1 tion. ____costs and software support. No channel capacity. to M-40 or M-28. error control. Could use AVD to clear backlogs. 25X1 Red MUX Conversion 25X1 requires Data rate TERP or other to KG-13.* Fall back to Inefficient use Agency workload reduced. _____ crypto not required. Red MUX to increase to single 75 of channel terminal device. 300/600 bps. capacity. May have to mix red and black cir-25X1 bps channel. Conversion to KG-13.* Service with-drawn for port expan-Only one type sion. crypto system required. Easily separate cuits. Service channel operareduced during accommodate add. tions. requirements. Black MUX Black MUX to 」requires KW-7 25X1 Data rate Fall back to Each circuit requires sepa-☐ ATS and terminal equipincrease to 300/600 bps. 」gains privacy. port expansion single 75 Agency workoad reduced. ment. Possible and extensive KW-7 installamodifications to bps channel. rate crypto. Service reduced Service withpower, air cond. drawn for 25**X**1 tion at [during HF backup. Inefficient use and [separate chan-25X1 nel operations. of channel capacity. Field New MAX III New field device Data rate Concentrator switch or front Fall back to New system. MAX III modifications allows multiple Centralized msg. increase to I/O and dynamic sharing of chanend. Conversion single 75 bps accounting possible. to block proto-300/600 bps. channel. No service dis-No or front-end. Pos. Efficient use of channel capacity. col. Conversion to KG-13.* nel capacity.
Conversion to KG13.* requires terminal requirement for continued. ATS front-end. Error correction. 25X1 Flexible. Handles data requirement. Backup simplified. Can use AVD to equipment. * The KG-13 could be replaced with a KG-84 Approved For Release 2003/05/74 CIA-RDP79-01578A000200080041-6

clear backlogs.

Attachment B

Throughput Analysis of Various Systems

		Circuit R or Print		gging*	Thro	oughput
	Present operations at 75 bps.	180 mi	ns. 46	mins.	180	mins.
	Present operations at 150 bps (overload used)	90 mi	ns. 46	mins.	90	mins.
25X1	operates own circuit, e.g. SKYMUX. One 75 bps for Agency.	108 mi	ns. 34	mins.	108	mins.
25X1	operates own circuit, e.g. SKYMUX. 150 bps (overload used) for Agency.	54 mi:	ns. 34	mins.	54	mins.
	Increase channel speed to 300 bps as proposed by FAB.	60 mi	ns. 46	mins.	60	mins.
25X1	Per above but operates separate circuit.	36 mi ₁	ns. 34	mins.	36	mins.
	FSUO**	9 mir	ns. 46	mins.	46	mins.
25X1	FSUO. operates separate circuit.	6 mir	ns. 34	mins.	34	mins.
	AFT at 75 bps.	180 min	ıs. 0		180	mins.
	AFT at 300 bps.	60 min	ns. 0		60	mins.
25X1	AFT at 300 bps. operates separate circuit.	36 min	ons. 0		36	mins.
	AFT/FSUO combination. or AFT with AVD cast dump.	9 min	o		9	mins.

^{*} The logging figure does not include message tear and collation processes. The true human throughput boundary may be higher than indicated. Assumptions: three hour cast.

70 messages at 250 words each.
40% of traffic
49 seconds required for logging
26 seconds required for logging

25X1

25X1

25X1

^{**} Figures are distorted since system must operate at 75 bps to produce a paper tape for